

meist nicht zu sehen ist, weil fast alle Salpenarten symmetrische Muskeln haben."

This adds an eighteenth species to the list of *Salpæ* occurring in the North Atlantic. It was obtained at two stations (four hauls) in small quantities: Sta. 13, 60° 2' N., 5° 49' W.; and Sta. 19, 59° 42' N., 7° 7' W. On these four hauls it was at the surface; in two more hauls at the same stations it was also taken from uncertain horizons with an open tow-net, probably at or near the surface.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE L.

Sagitta whartoni, sp. n. (p. 992).

Fig. 1. Ventral view. $\times 2$.

Fig. 2. Dorsal view of head, showing some of the cirrhi, the two rows of accessory teeth, and the row of sensory processes. Cam. luc. $\times 12$.

Fig. 3. Cephalic armature. *a*, end of cirrhus; *b*, tooth of ventral row; *c*, tooth of dorsal row. $\times 210$.

Spadella (Krohnia) hamata (p. 993).

(Drawn by camera lucida.)

Fig. 4. Ventral view. $\times 2$.

Salpa asymmetrica, sp. n. (p. 994).

<i>a-f.</i> main muscles of the mantle.	<i>en.</i> endostylo.
<i>at.</i> atriopore.	<i>nc.</i> nerve-ganglion.
<i>cl.</i> cloaca.	<i>nu.</i> nucleus.
<i>dl.</i> dorsal lamina.	<i>pl.</i> placenta.
<i>dt.</i> dorsal tubercle.	<i>st.</i> stolon.
<i>el.</i> elæoblast.	

Fig. 5. Sexual form, dorsal aspect. $\times 4.5$.

Fig. 6. Sexual form, ventral aspect. $\times 4.5$.

Fig. 7. Solitary form, right side. $\times 16$.

Fig. 8. Solitary form, left side. $\times 16$.

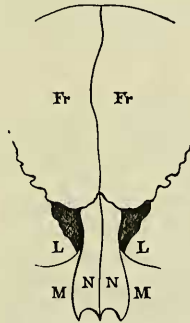
2. On the Occurrence of a Pair of Supernumerary Bones in the Skull of a Lemur and on a Peculiarity in the Skull of a young Orang. By ROBERT O. CUNNINGHAM, M.D., F.L.S., F.G.S., C.M.Z.S., Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Belfast.

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A short time ago, when taking part in an oral examination on zoology at the Royal University of Ireland, Dublin, I was somewhat surprised to recognize in the skull of a common Lemur a small pair of supernumerary bones intervening between the frontals, nasals, and lachrymals. As I could not find any reference to such bones in any of the works on comparative anatomy at my disposal, I wrote to Sir William Flower, as our highest authority on the osteology of the Mammalia, to ask him if he could furnish me with any information on the point. He kindly handed my letter with its accompanying sketch to Dr. Forsyth Major, who showed him a skull with exactly the same bones, observing that

they were not uncommon in the genus *Lemur*, especially in young individuals, although their existence had apparently not been recorded. The bones in the specimen examined by me are triangular in form and, as will be realized from the sketch (fig. 1), occupy

Fig. 1.



Skull of Lemur, from above.

Fr. Frontals. x. Supernumerary bones. L. Lachrymals. N. Nasals.
M. Maxillae.

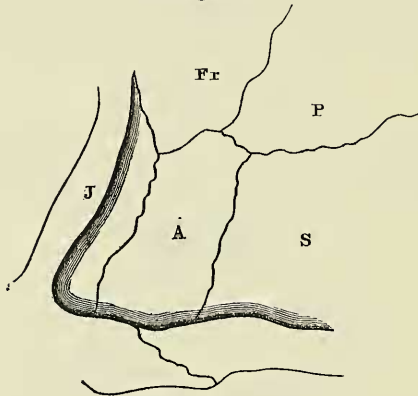
a position corresponding with the prefrontals in a Lizard or Crocodile. The suture which marks their limits is very clearly defined. It is interesting to note that corresponding bones have been recognized in the genus *Hippopotamus*. In a memoir¹ contributed to tome xvi., 1894, of the 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles' by MM. Grandidier and Filhol, for a reference to which I am indebted to Sir W. Flower and Dr. Forsyth Major, these bones are described and figured both in the case of an extinct species, *H. lemerlei*, from Madagascar and of young individuals of existing Hippopotami from Senegal. On examination of our only specimen of the skull of a Hippopotamus in the Museum of Queen's College, Belfast, I find the same bones (regarded by MM. Grandidier and Filhol as representing prefrontals) distinctly indicated, though the suture separating them posteriorly from the frontals is to a considerable extent obliterated.

In Sir W. Flower's admirable 'Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia' (3rd edition), the following statement occurs (p. 162) with respect to the squamosal in Monkeys: "The squamosal in the higher forms is developed much as in Man, but in the lower forms it is more reduced and takes a smaller share in the formation of the side-wall of the cranium. It generally comes in contact at

¹ "Ossements d'Hippopotames."

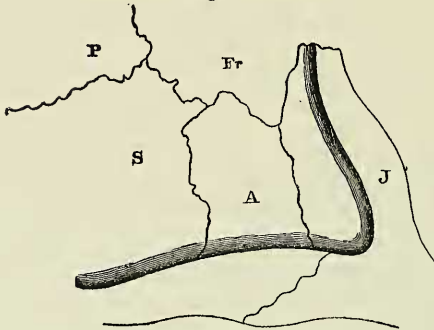
its upper anterior angle with the frontal, but not in the Orang or in the Cebidæ, in which animals the union of the parietal with the alisphenoid separates the frontal from the squamosal, as

Fig. 2 A.



Skull of Orang (left side).

Fig. 2 B.



Skull of Orang (right side).

P. Parietal. Fr Frontal, S, Squamosal. A. Alisphenoid. J. Jugal.

is usually the case with *Mau*." That the latter is not invariably the case as regards the Orang is demonstrated by the skull of a young individual from Borneo, presented to me many years ago by my friend Captain J. W. Dixon, R.N., and now in the Museum of Queen's College, Belfast, of which I exhibit two drawings (figs. 2A and 2B). It will be observed that in this skull, though on the *left* side (fig. 2A) the alisphenoid meets the parietal and frontal, thereby separating the squamosal, on the *right* (fig. 2B) the squamosal meets the frontal, being interposed between the alisphenoid and parietal.

3. Description d'un nouveau Couroucou africain. Par le
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nat. de Belgique, C.M.Z.S.

[Received December 1, 1896.]

Lorsqu' en 1886 je fis l'étude des oiseaux recueillis dans la région du lac Tanganyika par le Major Em. Storms, j'avais pris le Couroucou qui fait l'objet de cette notice pour un jeune *Halapoderma narina*. Mais en faisant récemment une révision des *Trogonidæ* de notre Musée, je m'aperçus que l'un des quatre sujets rapportés du Tanganyika n'est pas un jeune *H. narina*, mais un mâle adulte d'une espèce distincte que je crois nouvelle, et dont voici la description :

HALALODERMA RUFIVENTRE, sp. nov.

H. narinae affinis, sed pulchrior, et pectore, abdomine et subcaudalibus isabellino-rufis.

Mâle.—D'un vert doré à reflets cuivrés; joues nues¹ avec une bande étroite de plumes vertes dirigée obliquement d'avant en arrière; grandes couvertures et rémiges secondaires noirâtres, vermiculées de blanc et bordées de vert cuivré; rémiges primaires noires, blanches à la base; les deux premières rectrices latérales blanches mais d'un vert noirâtre à la base, troisième rectrice d'un vert noirâtre, blanche à son extrémité, les médianes d'un vert olivâtre sombre mais bordées de vert brillant; poitrine, abdomen et sous-caudales d'un roux-isabelle, plus pâle sur ces dernières; tarses emplumés jusqu'aux doigts, ces plumes, de même que celles des jambes, sont d'un vert sombre varié de cendré. Bec jaune; doigts roussâtres.

Long. tot. 280 millim., ailes 132 millim., queue 170, tarses 14. Cet oiseau diffère donc de l'*H. narina* par le nu des joues plus étendu, et surtout par la coloration des parties inférieures, qui sont d'un roux isabelle sans la moindre trace de rouge.

Hab. Région du lac Tanganyika.

¹ Sur la peau préparée ces parties nues sont noirâtres; il est donc probable qu'elles sont d'une teinte bleuâtre chez l'oiseau en vie.